FBIS DAILY REPORT

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DEFENSE MINISTERS' COMMITTEE MEETING DELAYED

GDR's Hoffman's Death Reported

LD022128 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1804 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Berlin, December 2 (TANJUG) -- The two-day regular session of the Warsaw Treaty defence ministers, which was to open today, will in all likelihood begin in Berlin tomorrow, instead of today, due to the death of the GDR defence minister, Army Gen. Heinz Hoffmann. The session, as officially announced, is to be participated by commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces, Soviet Marshal Viktor Kulikov, Chief of Staff Army Gen. Anatoliy Gribkov, as well as ministers of defence of Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and on behalf of the host-country -- German Democratic Republic, Deputy Defence Minister and Chief of the General Staff Fritz Streletz. The Warsaw Treaty defence ministers are already in the GDR capital.

The GDR defence minister, Army General Heinz Hoffmann died today of acute heart failure, it was officially announced today. Hoffmann (75) was Socialist Unity Party of Germany Politburureau member and was counted among the GDR's prominent party officials and statesmen. He headed the Defence Ministry for more than 25 years.

It is believed that the outcome of the recent talks between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in Geneva and the consultations held after it between high representatives of socialist community in Prague will be in the focus of the session.

Talks To Begin 3 Dec

LD021553 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1501 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Berlin, 2 Dec (ADN) -- Following their arrival in the GDR, the participants in the scheduled session of the Committee of Defense Ministers of the Warsaw Pact states honored in Berlin on Monday [2 December] the victims of fascism and militarism and the fallen heroes of the Soviet Army. During military ceremonies the comrades-in-arms laid wreaths at the memorials Unter den Linden and in Berlin-Treptow. The ministers of defense, the commander in chief and the chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces bowed their heads before the eternal flame and the memorial tablets for the unknown resistance fighter and unknown soldier. The ceremony ended with the marching past of a guard of honor of the National People's Army.

At the memorial in Berlin-Treptow the guests remembered the Soviet soldiers who fell for the liberation of Berlin, 5,000 of whom have found here their final resting place. At the end of the ceremony the anthems of the USSR and the GDR were played.

The committee session, which commences on Tuesday [3 December], will be attended by: Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; Army General Istvan Olah, minister of national defense of the Hungarian People's Republic; Colonel General Fritz Streletz, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the main staff of the GDR National People's Army; Army General Florian Siwicki, minister of national defense of the Polish People's Republic; Colonel General Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov, minister of defense of the USSR; and Colonel General Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; as well as by Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states, and Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces.

LEADERS ATTEND LIBERATION DAY ACTIVITIES

Palace Reception

AU301445 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Tirana, November 30 (ATA) -- The Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the Council of Ministers gave a reception at the Palace of Bridgades last night on occasion of the 41st anniversary of the liberation of the homeland and the triumph of the people's revolution.

Attending were heroes of the people and socialist labour vanguard workers and co-operativists, veterans, and members and relatives of the martyr' families, working people of fidderent educational, scientific and cultural institutions, militarymen, young boys and girls.

Present were also the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the party and President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Comrade Ramiz Alia and Comrades Adil Carcani, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers the members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party Hajredin Celiku, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Muho Asllani, Pali Misaka, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani, the alternate members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Cami, Llambi Gegprifti, Prokop Murra, Qirjako Mihali, members of the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and government, leading cadres of the central mass organisations.

Present were also heads and officials of the diplomatic representations accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the Council of Ministers, those present were greeted by Comrade Rita Marko.

He said among the other things:

All of us, our entire people, our compatriots, brothers of the same flesh and world over the all the numerous friends and wellwishers of socialist Albania are in festival today.

Commemorating the 73rd anniversary of the proclamation of the independence and the 41st anniversary of the proclamation of the independence and the 41st anniversary of the liberation of the homeland, we bow before the memory of all those, who with rifle and pen, fought and laid down their lives for the freedom and social progress of the nation.

As always, in such celebrations, our greatest gratitude, our most profound veneration is for our glorious party, the organiser and leader of all our victories and for Comrade Enver Hoxha, who as Comrade Ramiz Alia has put it "is the symbol of our revolution, the leader and promoter of the great transformations and direct participant in their realisation, great revolutionary and outstanding thinker, who has played the decisive role for the destinies of the homeland and socialism."

This year we have seen to the November 28 and 29 celebrations with more closed ranks than ever, with steeler unity, with greater achievement than any other time. Guarantee to fresh victories is the correct Marxist-Leninist line of the party, the ardent patriotism of our people, the militant spirit and the mobilisation of our working masses, the lofty vigilance the unbreakable unity of the people round the party, its Central Committee with Comrade Ramiz Alia at the lead.

The reception passed in a very joyful atmosphere.

Leaders Pay Tribute

AU301451 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] Tirana, November 9 (ATA) -- Today, on November 29, the 41st anniversary of the liberation of the homeland and the triumph of the people's revolution, thousands of inhabitants of the capital went since the early morning to the martyrs' graves of the nation. Proud of the magnificent victories that have been achieved in the construction of socialism, under the leadership of the party, they honoured with profound gratitude and respect the sons and daughters of the people who laid down their lives for the liberation of the homeland, who shed their blood for the happy days we are living today.

At 10:00 the party and state leaders, Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and Comrades Adil Carcani, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, the members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party Hekuran Isai, Lenka Cuko, Rita Marko, the alternate members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party, Foto Cami, Prokop Murra and Qirjako Mihali, the Vice-President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Xhafer Spahiu, the chairman of the National Committee of the War Veterans of the Albanian People, Shefget Peci, the member of the C.C. of the party Pilo Peristeri, the first secretary of Tirana District party committee, Pirro Kondi, members of the Central Committee of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the government went to the martyrs graves of the nation.

Comrade Ramiz Alia and the other party and state leaders met cordially and shook hands with cadres and working people, heroes of the people and socialist labour, members and relatives of the martyrs' families, youth, Pioneers of Enver who have come to pay homages.

While the wind orchestra was playing funeral marches the party and state leaders laid wreaths at the monument "Mother Albania". On behalf of the Central Committee of the party, the wreath was laid by Comrade Ramiz Alia and Comrade Lenka Cuko, on behalf of the Presidium of the People's Assembly by Comrades Rita Marko and Xhafer Spahiu, on behalf of the Council of Ministers by Comrade Adil Carcani, and Qirjako Mihali. Wreaths were also laid on behalf of the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania, the National Committee of the War Veterans of the Albanian People, the Ministry of the People's Defence, the district party committee, the general council of the trade unions of Albania, the Central Committee of the Lyua and the Executive Committee of the District People's Council.

The party and state leaders stay in silence with the fist up and honour the unforgettable memory of the martyrs. The wind orchestra executed the national anthem.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the party, Comrades Ramiz Alia and Adil Carcani laid a wreath on the grave of Comrade Enver Hoxha with the inscription "to our great and unforgettable leader and teacher, Comrade Enver Hoxha". The party and state leaders stay in silence, honour with the fist up and bow with profound respect before the grave of the founder, organiser and glorious leader of the party, the general commander and legendary leader of the struggle for liberation, the most respected son of the party and people, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Comrade Ramiz Alia and the other party and state leaders laid bouquets of flowers on the graves of Comrade Hysni Kapo, Gogo Nushi and Qemal Stafa.

Then Comrade Ramiz Alia and the other party and state leaders saluted the fist up near the graves of the martyrs, honoring their unforgettable memory.

During this ceremony, militarymen and Pioneers stood guards of honour.

ALIA, CARCANI RECEIVE NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS

From Kim Il-song, Others

AU011518 Tirana ATA in English 0945 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] Tirana, December 1 (ATA) -- On occasion of November 29, the 41st anniversary of the liberation of the homeland and the triumph of the peoples revolution, Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the Peoples Assembly has received a message of greetings by the secretary general of the Central Committee of the Labour Party of Korea, and president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, Kim Il-song.

Comrade Ramiz Alia and Adil Carcani have received a message of greetings by the secretary general of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Peoples Party of Cambodia, and chairman of the State Council of the Peoples Republic of Cambodia, Heng Samrin and the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Peoples Republic of Cambodia, Hun Sen.

Comrade Ramiz Alia has received messages of greetings by the heads of states such as the commander of revolution and president of the Republic of Nicaragua, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, the president of the United States of Mexico, Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado, the king of Sweden, Carl Gustaf, the president of the Arab Republic of Syria, Hafiz al-Asad, the president of the Republic of Finland, Mauno Koivisto, the president of the Swiss Confederation, Kurt Furgler, the president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, San Yu, the emperor of Japan, Hirohito, the president of the Republic of Peru, Alan Garcia, the king of Nepal, Birendra, the president of the Republic of Argentina, Raul R. Alfonsin, the president of the Arab Republic of Yemen, and secretary general of the General Congress of the People, 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, the regent captains of the Republic of San Marino, Pierre [spelling as received] Paolo Gasperoni-Ubaldo Biordi, the president of the Republic of Seychelles, France Albert Rene, the president of the Republic of Ecuador, Leon Febres Cordero, the King of Morocco Hassan 2, the secretary general of the Democratic Union of the People Mali [as received] and president of the Republic of Mali, Army General Moussa Traore, the president of the republic and head of state and government of the Republic of Central Africa, Army General Andre Kolingba.

The presidium of the Peoples Assembly of the Peoples Socialist Republic of Albania has also received messages of greetings from the Presidency of the Peoples Republic of Hungary, the State Council of the Peoples Republic of Poland, the Presidium of the Great Peoples Hural and the Council of Ministers of the Peoples Republic of Mongolia.

Comrade Ramiz Alia has received messages of greetings from the president of the socialist republic of Czechoslovakia, Gustav Husak, the chairman of the State Council of the Peoples Republic of Bulgaria, Todor Zhivkov, the president of the National Assembly of the Peoples Power of the Republic of Cuba, Flavio Bravo Pardo.

Comrade Adil Carcani has received messages of greetings by the chairman of the Administrative Council of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, Kang Song-san, the prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mir Hoseyn Musavi, the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Grisha Filipov.

Additional Greetings

AU021336 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Tirana, December 2 (ATA) -- On occasion of the November 29 celebration, the 41st anniversary of the liberation of the homeland and the triumph of the people's revolution, Comrade Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly has received messages of greetings from the First Secretary and President of the African National Union of Zimbabwe and premier of Zimbabwe Robert Gabriel Mugabe, from the leader of the Libyan revolution, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the president of the Tunisian Republic, Habib Bourguiba, the king of Belgians, Baudouin, the queen of Holland, Beatrix, the queen of Denmark, Margarethe II, the president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Lieutenant-General Hussain Mohammad Ershad, the president of the Republic of Iraq, Saddam Husayn, the grand duke of Luxembourg, Jean, the amir of Kuwait, Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, the president of the Republic of Cyprus Spiros Kiprianou, the president of the United Arab Emirates, Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, the president of the Republic of Singapore, Lee Kim Wee, the secretary general of the UN, Javier Perez de Cuellar.

OFFICIALS ATTEND YUGOSLAV EMBASSY RECEPTION

AU281417 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Tirana, November 28 (ATA) -- On occasion of the National Day, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Milan Georgievic, gave a reception at the embassy seat last night. Attending were the vice-minister of Foreign Affairs Sokrat Plaka, the Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Marko Xega, the Vice-Minister of Communications Ferdinand Tako and other guests. Present were also heads and officials of the diplomatic representations accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

GREEK BORDER RIVERS REGULATION SIGNED

AU271323 Tirana ATA in English 0925 GMT 27b Nov 85

[Text] Tirana, November 27 (ATA) -- A Greek delegation held by Evangjelos Kolonias, director of the Department of the Development of Hydroenergetic Projects of Greece, visited our country and held talks on problems of water economy with the Albanian delegation led by Javer Gobani, director of the Institute of Hydrometerology, these days.

The two sides agreed to create an Albanian-Greek commission for the waters of the border rivers and signed its regulation.

The talks were held in a warm and friendly atmosphere the delegation left our country.

FILIPOV TO VISIT CSSR 'ONE OF THESE DAYS'

AU021641 Sofia BTA in English 1617 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Sofia, December 2 (BTA) -- At the invitation of Mr Lubomir Strougal, prime minister of the Federal Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Mr Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, will pay a friendly working visit to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, one of these days.

COMMENT ON MALTA HIJACK CITES CRITIQUE OF CAIRO

AU271232 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] According to the latest information, in the action of the Egyptian special forces to free the passengers of the hijacked aircraft, 59 people have perished, including 8 children, from the total of 90 passengers on board. Forty commandos took part in the attack on the aircraft. The information about the hijackers of the Egyptian plane is rather contradictory. According to information from the passengers, they numbered five, four of whom were killed. During the liberation of the plane two were killed by the aircraft's captain and airline security employees. The fifth, who holds a Tunisian passport, and is considered the leader of the group, is in the hospital and will be tried by a Maltese court. Reactions continue on this most tragic incident in the history of aviation. (Biserka Grigorova) will now give a report:

[Begin recording] In recent days mutual recriminations have not ceased to fly between Valetta, Cairo, and Athens in connection with the extremely grievous balance sheet from the action to free the passengers. All agree the action was necessary; the argument is about the method that should have been used to carry it out. The numerous critics of Cairo have been joined by Rolf [name indistinct], advisor of the Bonn government on the issue of the fight against terrorism. He has identified at least six errors made by the Egyptian forces, the most important of which are the following: They did not act by surprise; they hurried to attack without being acquainted with the technical features of the aircraft; and they did not have at their disposal the most modern means for such an operation.

At the same time, the situation on the Libyan-Egyptian frontier continues to worsen. AL-AHRAM asserts Cairo had enough available information about the so-called Libyan connection with the hijacking. Tripoli rejects the accusations and denounces the action of the hijackers. It is no secret, however, that London and Washington are contributing to the intensification of the anti-Libyan campaign. It is well known that reconaissance planes from the U.S. aircraft carrier "Coral Sea", based near Sicily, have eavesdropped on the Libyan communications and offered assistance to Cairo. And so the most bloody incident in civil aviation connected with terrorist action continues to pose numerous questions.

TODOROV AT MEETING ON CIVIL CEREMONIES PROBLEMS

AU291123 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] The Permanent Commission on Spiritual Values is meeting jointly today in the National Assembly with the Council for the Development of Spiritual Values in Society of the State Council. Comrades Stanko Todorov and Georgi Yordanov are taking part in the work.

The session was opened by Georgi Dzhagarov, chairman of the commission. The state of the festival-ceremonial system in Bulgaria and related problems were discussed, after the recommendations made by the Commission in 1983. In the statements made it was stressed that during the period that has elapsed useful creative organizational work has been carried out. The country has solved the main problems relating to the organization and holding of political and public festivals, ceremonies, and celebrations. The people's representatives pointed out that in many areas the positive changes are not uniform, and are frequently delayed and made difficult, mainly due to subjective reasons. For example, the Bulgaria nameday book and the order of ceremony [stsenarii] for the main civil ceremonies have not yet been brought into mass use, and theoretical and practically applicable works on the festival-ceremonial system are lacking.

Serious difficulties are being encountered in houses where civil ceremonies are conducted in efforts to provide complex services for the population, and so on. The people's representatives made a number of complete proposals for the conduct of festivals and ceremonies aiming to enrich their ideological content and statistical content.

LEADERS AT PLOVDIV YOUTH CREATIVITY EXHIBITION

AU302001 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] On 30 November members and candidate members of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretaries visited the Plovdiv youth exhibition on the achievements of young innovators: Bulgaria-85. Comrades Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Georgi Atanasov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Kiril Zarev, and Emil Khristov, accompanied by Ivan Panev, BCP Plovdiv Okrug Committee first secretary, and Stanka Shopova, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, reviewed the exhibits of Bulgarian youth, as well as exhibits of some foreign participants.

Aleksandrov Attends Closing

AU302000 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 30 November 85

[Excerpts] On 30 November the Plovdiv World exhibition of achievements of young innovators -- Bulgaria-85 -- closed. Youth from 73 countries took part in this forum. The closing ceremony was attended by Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov.

BOZHINOV-LED GROUP DEPARTS FOR MPLA CONGRESS

AU301703 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] On 30 November a BCP delegation led by Comrade Todor Bozhinov departed for Luanda, where it will take part in the Second Congress of MPLA-Labor Party, and the celebrations marking the 10th anniversary of the proclaiming of Angola'a independence. At Sofia Airport the delegation was seen off by Comrade Dimitur Stanishev.

STATE COUNCIL CONVENES NATIONAL ASSEMBLY 12 DEC

AU231640 Sofia BTA in English 1602 GMT 23 Nov 85

[Text] Sofia, November 23 (BTA) -- The State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria convenes the 8th National Assembly for its 18th session on December 12, 1985.

MLADENOV MESSAGE SUPPORTS LIBYAN LINKS

LD281553 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Petur Mladenov, the Bulgarian foreign minister, has stressed that the Libyan Arab people, with their revolutionary leadership, are capable with all their power to confront all American provocations and plots against their security and the safety of their territories.

In a written message received by the secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, the Bulgarian foreign minister expressed the solidarity of the Bulgarian people and government with the Libyan Arab people because both countries are jointly struggling against imperialist schemes, which have recently turned into attempts at direct interference in the internal affairs of the progressive countries.

He emphasized that Bulgaria's solidarity with Libya is a result of the existing relations and friendship between the two countries and the deep trust and personal friendship between the brother leader of the revolution and Todor Zhivkov, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

The Bulgarian foreign minister strongly condemned the revelation of THE WASHINGTON POST and said I express, once again, in the name of the Bulgarian people, leadership, party and government, our profound dissatisfaction over the aggressive designs of the American Administration, and we will be with the Libyan Arab people in the struggle against the imperialist attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of the friendly Libyan Arab people.

GOVERNMENT COUNCIL ALARMED AT MATERIALS WASTE

AU291335 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Nov 85 p 2

[Mara Georgieva report: "Grounds for Alarm at the End of the Year"]

[Text] At its regular session held yesterday the Interdepartmental Coordination Council for Supply and Effective Utilization of Materials discussed several important drafts:

An instruction on the collection, centralized industrial refurbishing, and realization of profit from worn spare parts, assemblies and units;

An order concerning determination of the requirements for material resources by specifications and on the establishment of contractual ties for the supply of materials and equipment;

An order concerning establishing standards for the consumption of material resouces. The members of the council and representatives from ministries and departments gave briefings on how they had carried out the tasks relating to reduction of consumption of materials during October. The conclusion that was reached on the existence of many cases of nonfulfillment of the plan for goods production for the month seems logical because materials expenditure in a number of economic organizations and enterprises considerably exceeded that prescribed in the approved schedule. The exceptions to this balance sheet are still few in number. And this conclusion is particularly alarming now -- at the end of the year! The need is obvious for concrete, effective measures to be taken and for the complete deployment of all reserves for the fullest possible utilization of raw marerials, fuels, materials, and power.

JAROMIR ZAK APPOINTED CSSR FINANCE MINISTER

LD292029 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] President of the Republic Gustav Husak has appointed Engineer Jaromir Zak to the post of minister of federal government and entrusted him with the management of the Federal Ministry of Finance. The newly appointed minister was sworn in by the president of the republic according to the constitutional law of the Czechoslovak Federation.

Jaromir Zak was born 18 October 1942 in Vsechovice, Prerov District, into a working class family. He worked in the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Chemical Works in Litvinov, where he gained his apprenticeship. In 1960 he was admitted into the CPCZ. In 1966 he graduated from the High School of Economics; in 1971-1974 he worked in the Federal Ministry of Finance. From 1974 he was active in the CPCZ Central Committee apparatus and in 1982 he was entrusted with the post of deputy director of the CPCZ Central Committee Economic Department. Jaromir Zak has received the state order "For Outstanding Work."

HUSAK CABLES CONDOLENCES ON GDR MINISTER'S DEATH

LD021646 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the republic, has sent a condolence telegram to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council on the occasion of the death of Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, minister of National defense.

With his departure, the telegram says, the party and the people are losing an intrepid fighter against fascism, a patriot and internationalist who dedicated all of his life to peace, socialism, and progress.

NATO MEETING ON GENEVA RESULTS TO OPEN 2 DEC

LD012157 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Josef Knizat report from Brussels]

[Text] A series of talks of the highest NATO military and political organs will open in Brussels tomorrow [2 December]. Jozef Knizat, our special correspondent in Brussels, has sent the following dispatch: The talks of the ministers of defense and chiefs of general staff will demonstrate to what extent NATO, as a whole, will assess the results of the Soviet-U.S. meeting in Geneva. This is one of the first very significant stepping stones in the military and security sphere. Concrete conclusions in this direction will have to be made in 3 days' time. However, much is augured by an appeal by Caspar Weinberger, U .S. defense secretary, which was published in the Belgian press today. Weinberger, in a letter, has aked his partners in Britain, Italy, the FRG, and Spain to speed up transatlantic cooperation in developing military and air defense programs. Such cooperation was designated by the U.S. minister as an important boundary and impulse in the development of qualitatively new conventional weapons systems. This, however, is only one of the main directions of the coming talks in the Brussels NATO headquarters.

In particular, the share of responsibility of the West European countries for a positive breakthrough in the present orientation will be reflected in tomorrow's talks of the so-called Eurogroup, where the defense ministers should separately assess their share in the U.S. program of developing offensive space systems. On the territory of the committee for military planning, where Caspar Weinberger holds a dominant position, pressure is expected to be, above all, on Britain and the FRG to agree with this program on the governmental level.

When I walked past the seat of NATO this afternoon, everything was ready for tomorrow's talks. This was signalled by the hoisted flags of the 16 NATO countries. What signals will be coming from here and to what extent NATO will realize the inevitability of realism in relations with the Warsaw Pact countries in the military sphere will be shown during the coming 3 days.

First Session Concludes

LD030109 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Report by station special correspondent Jozef Knizat in Brussels]

[Text] The first day of the series of sessions of NATO supreme organs concluded in Brussels today with talks of the so-called Eurogroup. Following a news conference, which was held in the early evening, we received a dispatch from Brussels by our special correspondent, Jozef Knizat:

The defense ministers had talks today on a West European level, without the participation of their U.S. and Canadian partners. It would have been interesting to follow to what extent their possible independent stand might emerge regarding the requirement of political realism in the military sphere. True, in the beginning of today's evening news conference Francois-Xavier de Donnea, the new Belgian defense minister, welcomed the results of the USSR-U.S. meeting in Geneva. However, subsequent words by him on the implementation of these results in the military sphere were missing, rather, other elements predominated. Specifically, the Belgian minister literally stated that he is convinced of the inevitability of new arms programs which, according to him, are allegedly necessary for the arms control process.

I have already mentioned the possibility of a certain autonomous attitude of Western Europe. But, here in NATO, other voices predominated. They concerned the West European-U.S. transatlantic military cooperation. In this connection, the defense ministers stressed the requirement to strengthen the so-called independent program group which forms the long-term aims and intentions in the conventional seapons sphere. Full support also was voiced for the joint arms program in the development of a fighter plane for the nineties.

Today's course at the talks was also to create the illusion of NATO unity. Denmark and Greece, however, did not sign the part of the communique concerning NATO's attempts to continue deploying medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

U.S. USES VALLETTA AS ANTI-LIBYAN PROVOCATION

AU012036 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Nov 85 p 7

[Vladimir Divis commentary in the "Notes" column: "Into Whose Hands the Terrorists Are Playing"]

[Text] The reports coming in since Saturday [23 November] evening and up to Monday [25 November] morning from the airport in Malta's capital, La Valletta, have shaken the world.

In the short history of civil aviation it would be difficult to find a similar case of such a bloody massacre as the one which took place in the past few hours on the small island embraced by the Mediterranean Sea.

A small handful of fanatical terrorists, claiming to be adversaries of the present Egyptian regime, undoubtedly bear the primary blame for the bloodshed which has cost the lives of 60 people; and, what is particularly tragic, these included the lives of all 8 children who accompanied their parents on this flight from Athens to Cairo.

The act of the five hijackers, and particularly the throwing of three grenades among the helpless passangers, deserve the most resolute condemnation. Regardless of what the air pirates have been striving to achieve, nothing can justify in the least their deeds, and even less the brutality with which they murdered one hostage after another.

However, it is interesting to note that certain international circles immediately began suspiciously abusing the shocking incident for outbursts against Libya, a country which in fact, as declared by its official spokesman, has nothing to do with this case. But Libya's antiimperialist orientation has for a long time been like a thorn in the side of certain Western circles. Recently the American paper THE WASHINGTON POST reported that the espionage CIA organization was even meant to be charged with the task of finding a suitable opportunity for an anti-Libyan provocation. It is not to be excluded that it is exactly these foreign circles that are trying to warm up their anti-Libyan soup in this instance, too.

One thing remains incontestible: the brutal act of terrorism, which has been condemned by broad world public opinion, is grist for the mill of the forces which have made it their goal to weaken the positions of the progressively oriented countries in the Mediterranean area.

STROUGAL DEPARTS FOR VISIT TO IRAQ, KUWAIT

LD291724 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Federal Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal has left Prague by air today for an official visit to the Republic of Iraq and the State of Kuwait. He was invited to visit by Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the revolutionary leadership and first deputy prime minister of the Republic of Iraq, and by Sa'd al'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah, the crown prince and the prime minister of the State of Kuwait. Lubomir Strougal is being accompanied on the visit by Minister of Foreign Trade Bohumil Urban; First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Jindrich Rehorek; First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Frantisek Langer; Deputy Minister of the Electrotechnical Industry Jan Docekal; CSSR Ambassador to the Republic of Iraq and to the State of Kuwait Jan Straka; and other officials. The federal prime minister's visit to Iraq and Kuwait is to contribute to the further intensification of the all-around relations between Czechoslovakia and these two Arab countries and to the expansion of cooperation above all in the economy.

At Ruzyne Airport in Prague Lubomir Strougal and his entourage were seen off by Federal Vice Premiers Josef Korcak, Karol Laco, Jaromir Obzina and other representatives.

SOVIET UNION'S GRISHIN IN PRAGUE FOR 'MOSCOW DAY'

Attends Public Meeting

LD212253 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] A meeting of the people of Prague with representatives of the working people of Moscow took place at the Congress Hall of the Palace of Culture at 1830 today. The meeting, at which the representatives of the two capitals, Comrades Antonin Kapek and Viktor Grishin, took the floor became a peace menifestation of agreement with the talks of Comrade Gorbachev in Geneva and supported the effort of the USSR for the advancement of peace in the world. Comrades Kapek and Grishin spoke about the fraternal and international relations between the inhabitants of the two capitals and their effort in fulfilling the program resolutions of the communist parties of the two countries.

Addresses Prague Rally

AU271511 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Nov 85 p 2

[Prague-Bratislava-datelined CTK report: "In the Sign of the Moscow Days in Prague"]

[Excerpt] Yesterday [21 November], on the last day but one of the monumental review of Soviet art, up to 40 cultural events were held in 22 places in the CSSR. In Prague the holidays of Soviet art were enriched by Moscow Day, within the framework of which new exhibitions were opened and outstanding artists from the USSR's capital performed. The Soviet Union's multinational culture is being presented not only in Prague but in Bratislava, Plzen, Gottwaldov, Kosice, and other cities.

Moscow Day in Prague was yesterday solemnly opened by the meeting of Prague's citizens with representatives of the working people of the Soviet metropole in the Congress Hall of the Palace of Culture. The meeting was attended by a delegation of the CPSU's Moscow City Committee led by Viktor Grishin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the CPSU's Moscow City Committee, and by a delegation of the CPCZ's Prague City Committee led by Antonin Kapek, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and leading secretary of the CPCZ's Prague City Committee. It was also attended by Vaclav David, deputy chairman of the CSSR's Federal Assembly and chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship; by Milan Klusak, minister of culture of the CSSR; and by representatives of Prague's political and public life. A 100-member delegation of Soviet trade unionists -- working people from Moscow's enterprises and institutions -- was also present. The meeting was also attended by Igor Cherkasov, counsellor of the USSR's Embassy in the CSSR.

Antonin Kapek delivered a speech. Among other things, he said: We are taking part in the festive opening of Moscow Day in Prague, held within the framework of celebrations of the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and of the Month of Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship, with the feelings of fraternal love and sincere joy. These mutual meetings of ours, held alternately in Moscow and in Prague, are an already traditional expression of close fraternal and international relations between the peoples of the two countries, between the inhabitants of the two capitals, Prague and Moscow. They always provide a new impetus for deepening these relations and they mutual enrich us with new ideas and new experience.

The encounters with our Soviet friends are always a holiday for us, a solemn occasion with those dearest to us. Today it is above all the Soviet Communists' resolute effort to accelerate the socioeconomic development of the Soviet country that is an inspiring example for us, as is their effort to eliminate shortcomings and resolve new problems we encounter in building socialism.

Together with you, we feel that under the new conditions we must comprehensively improve our activity and look for the most progressive forms of work and methods of solution. In the draft of the new CPSU Program we find suggestions and experience which are most valuable for us.

We fully realize the significance of the unity of the countries of the socialist community, the countries of real socialism, in resolving the most topical tasks for ensuring the peaceful development of the peoples and constantly improving and strengthening socialism.

These past few days literally the whole world has been directing its attention to Geneva, where a meeting was held between Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, and the U.S. President. We received with great excitement the news that, on his return from the Geneva negotiations, Comrade Gorbachev would visit our country and that we would be directly acquainted with the results of the Soviet Union's gigantic effort to realize a peaceful development in the world. We want to assure you, dear Soviet friends, that in your peace struggle you will always find unconditional support among the Czechoslovak people, among all citizens of Prague.

Stormily greeted by the participants in the meeting, Victor Grishin conveyed to the Prague citizens the Moscow citizens' wishes for much success in the work for the benefit of building socialist Prague and the entire CSSR. Among other things, Comrade Viktor Grishin said: The friendship between our countries and our peoples goes far back into the past. The historic landmark on this road was May 1945, when Czechoslovakia was liberated by the Soviet Army.

In World War II, which cost the lives of many millions of people, the Soviet Union, with the support of antifascist and democratic forces, succeeded in defending not only the freedom and independence of its own peoples but the freedom of progressive mankind and the fate of human civilization and culture.

The Soviet people are proud of their alliance in arms with the patriotic forces of your country, headed by the CPCZ, during the armed fight against fascism.

We share your pride in the fact that Socialist Czechoslovakia is one of the most developed countries of Europe and of the world today. We are filled with joy over the effective comprehensive cooperation between the USSR and CSSR in economic affairs, science, and the arts, which has reached a higher level in the last few years. An important landmark in further consolidating the friendship and mutually advantageous contacts between the USSR and CSSR was the visit by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary. On concluding these talks they signed the Program of Long Term Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Between the USSR and CSSR up to the Year 2000. The key point of the main documents of our party's 27th congress is to speed up the country's socioeconomic development. Under present conditions this is the only way we can gratify the growing material and spiritual demands of the working people and show to the full the merits of socialism.

In conclusion Viktor Grishin dealt with international issues. The Soviet Union has already undertaken a number of unilateral steps, thus providing an example of responsibility and a serious approach to the most burning problem that is facing mankind: the problem of war and peace, he said.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON HEINZ HOFFMANN'S DEATH

Kessler Appointed Successor

LD031323 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1252 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Berlin, 3 Dec (ADN) -- Today Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the Council of State and of the GDR National Defense Council, promoted Colonel General Heinz Kessler to the rank of Army general in recognition of outstanding service in the untiring perfection of the national defense of the GDR, especially in guaranteeing a constantly high combat strength and combat readiness of the National People's Army and the GDR Border Troops.

At the direction of the Council of State, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, appointed Army General Heinz Kessler member of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense of the GDR, in accordance with Articles 66 and 73 of the GDR Constitution.

In a ceremony, Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, installed Army General Heinz Kessler on the Constitution of the GDR and wished him success in his responsible function. Politburo members Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Egon Krenz, secretary of the SED Central Committee; Erich Mielke, minister of state security; SED Central Committee members Wolfgang Herger, director of the Department for Security Issues in the Central Committee; Colonel General Fritz Streletz, secretary of the National Defense Council; and Heinz Eicher, the secretary of the GDR Council of State, were present.

Army General Heinz Kessler promised that the National People's Army and the GDR Border Troops will honorably fulfill their class task in preparation for the 11th SED Congress in accordance with the resolutions of the party of the working class.

Funeral Scheduled 6 December

LD021629 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1536 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Berlin, 2 Dec (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee Politburo has adopted a resolution concerning the funeral ceremonies on the death of Army General Heinz Hoffmann.

Accordingly, the state funeral ceremony of the SED Central Committee, the People's Chamber, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, and the National Council of the National Front will take place on Friday, 6 December 1985 at 1000.

Following the state funeral ceremony in the Central Committee building the urn with the ashes of the deceased will be ceremoniously installed in the Berlin-Friedrichsfeld Memorial of Socialists.

State mourning has been declared for the day of the funeral ceremonies.

1986 ECONOMIC PLAN ENVISAGES MORE DEVELOPMENT

LD292138 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1436 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Berlin, 29 Nov (ADN) -- The 1986 plan adopted by the People's Chamber on Friday [29 November] aims at the continuation of the steady and dynamic development of the GDR national economy. Increases of 4.4 percent and 3.8 percent are planned, respectively, in the produced national income and in industrial goods production of the national economy compared with the previous year. The investment volume amounts to 63.1 billion marks. Retail trade turnover and net money incomes of the population will grow by 4.0 percent each. Foreign trade turnover will rise by 5.0 percent.

In the industrial ministries area net production will rise by 8.5 percent on the basis of which productivity is to rise by 8.1 percent. The plan provides for growth of industrial goods production of 4.3 percent. The greatest increases of net production are planned for the industrial sectors electrical engineering/electronics (13.2 percent) and machine tool and processing machinery construction (10.0 percent).

According to the plan the building industry performances will grow by 3.2 percent. A growth of 0.3 percent is planned for the net production of agriculture, forestry, and the food industry. Transport and communications will increase their performances by 3.2 percent.

In industry, the plan document says, output is to be stepped up above average on the path of comprehensive intensification in order to safeguard the most important contribution to the growth of national income. This requires the purposeful improvement of the production profile commensurate with the demands by the population, industry, and export while utilizing the latest scientific-technological findings.

The ability to react flexibly to new demands and to bring about quickly the requisite renewal of the range of products and the technological structure is to be developed at a greater pace. Microelectronics are to be broadly applied in all branches and the production of microelectronic products is to be developed. Over 99 million solid-state circuits are to be produced inter alia.

The energy and fuel basis of the GDR is to be steadily developed on the basis of indigenous energy sources, especially of raw lignite. The planned electrical energy production is 114,500 kwh; the planned annual production of raw lignite amounts to 314 million metric tons.

The GDR metal industry will provide for the national economy inter alia 9.24 million metric ton of rolled steel, including 7.48 million metric tons of refined rolled steel.

The GDR construction industry is to increase its net production to [as received] 5.2 percent. The housing construction sector will be asked to complete 209,200 homes, including 118,600 newly built and 90,600 modernized homes. More homes are to be built in already developed areas in inner cities.

According to the plan document, the advantages of the high state of the concentration of production in the specialized enterprises of crop cultivation and livestock farming are to be applied still better in agriculture via the consistent deepening of cooperation in the further intensification of production.

Grain production of 10.9 million metric tons with a hectare yield of 4.3 metric tons is planned, among other things. The planned sales to the state of fat stock amounts to 2.58 million metric tons. GDR forestry is to provide 10.5 million cubic meters of raw timber.

The investments available of M63.1 billion are to be used in all areas of the national economy primarily for the application of available scientific-technological findings and concentrated on the modernization of fixed assets through rationalization. Modernization is to be aimed increasingly at whole production sections. The in-house production of specific rationalization equipment in the area of the industrial ministries is to rise by 15.4 percent. In addition, a further 13,000 industrial robots will be deployed.

The pace of productivity as the fundamental task of the economic strategy will be further accelerated. In this a drop in manpower expenditure will be linked to savings in dead labor, especially a drop in energy and material expenditure. In this way a total of 507 million working hours are to be saved in the national economy. In order to solve economic key tasks labor will be made available through reduced manpower requirements inter alia for the growth of the in-house production of rationalization equipment, for the extension of multi-shift work, and a rise in consumer goods production.

Furthermore, the plan aims at further raising industrial efficiency. Thus, compared with the previous year, a drop in prime cost of 2.2 percent and in material costs of 2.4 percent are planned in the area of the industrial ministries. Unit energy costs will be reduced by 3.5 percent and unit rolled-stock costs in the metal-processing industry by 7.2 percent. Through the comprehensive use of secondary raw materials and industrial waste products industry will be provided with more raw materials.

The contribution from science and technology towards the development of output, productivity, efficiency, and the strengthening of exports is, according to the plan, to be substantially increased, above all through the development and broad application of key technologies and through a high level of new products, processes, and technologies. Science and technology have to be directed at making usable microelectronics, modern computer technology, computer-aided construction, and production processes in connection with flexible, automated production systems and new processing technologies, and new materials and biotechnology for the dynamic development of the economy.

Moreover, preconditions are to be created in all the combines for the introduction and application of computer-aided design, construction, production preparation and implementation.

In 1986 newly-developed products worth over M103.5 billion are to be produced in industry; the degree of product renewal in industry is to go up to 28 percent.

Concerning the scientific-technological and economic relations of the GDR with the USSR and the other socialist countries, the National Economic Plan says they have to be deepened and more comprehensively shaped in accordance with the resolutions of the highest level CEMA economic deliberations and the "Long-term Program of the Development of Cooperation Between the GDR and USSR in the Area of Science, Technology and Production for the Period up to the Year 2000." This cooperation has to aim at solving the tasks of the comprehensive intensification of the national economy, of developing more rapidly key technologies and of utilizing more comprehensively the scope for the rapid rise in productivity and the saving of all kinds of resources, and of securing the steady long-term supply of raw materials and fuels.

The economic and scientific-technological cooperation with the developing countries has to be developed further for mutual benefit, thus making an effective contribution to the consolidation of those countries' economic independence. Trade is to be conducted still more effectively together with measures of scientific-technological cooperation, cadre training, and advice as well as projects which will develop industrial cooperation.

The trade and economic relations with capitalist industrial countries, while fully safeguarding equality and mutual advantage, are to be developed further. Market demands are to be better met with the speedy application of scientific-technological research in production and the safeguarding of their export effectiveness.

Through the heavy engineering, electrical engineering and electronics combines, products and services of a high scientific-technological level, great marketing potential and rising export sales are to be provided. The high quality of products is to be combined with efficient services and a flexible reaction to customer demands.

Concerning consumer goods production, the plan document says that it has to be further increased. This applies especially to high-quality industrial consumer goods which, regarding material processing and utility value, represent a peak, which are characterized by originality in the international markets, appeal to the population, and could be effectively exported.

In accordance with the rising equipment level of homes with long-life industrial consumer goods, the production of spare parts and accessories has to be accelerated altogether more speedily than the production of finished goods. The production of 516,000 color television sets, 1 million domestic refrigerators, and 6.6 million car tires is planned.

Service and repairs for the population are to be developed through the greater efficiency of the nationally-owned service enterprises and the promotion of artisan production cooperatives and private artisans whose quality and numbers will correspond to popular demand; delays for services are to be reduced.

A 6 percent increase in services and repairs for the population (including car maintenance services) and a 15.8 percent increase in car maintenance services for the population is planned.

Post and telecommunications will provide for the population 56,000 telephone connections, including 13,000 for Berlin.

Concerning the education sector the plan provides for 2,042 new classrooms, 147 new school gymnasiums and 20,520 new kindergarten places. In 1986 184,000 graduates will commence vocational training. Universities and colleges will admit 73,000 students, including 56,000 full-time students; 2,840 additional places in lecture rooms and seminar rooms and 2,040 student hostel places are to be either newly built or reequipped.

Public health and social care is to further increase its efficiency for the improvement of medical and social care. 329 jobs for doctors in outpatient departments, 195 stomatological jobs, 10,480 day nurseries, and 2,717 places in retirement homes with nursing care will be newly built or reequipped. The number of places in state special schools for children and youngsters will rise by 340, to 10,500.

Physical culture and sport are, according to the plan, to be promoted overall as a concern for the whole society. In 1986 a total of 274 sport facilities, including 153 gymnasiums, 66 sports fields, and 7 indoor swimming pools will be newly built or reequipped.

In the recreational area conditions for vacation and recreation are to be further improved. The trade unions and enterprises' vacation services are to provide in 1986 over 5.1 million vacations for the workers. The number of trips via the "Youth Tourist" Travel Agency at prices the young can afford is to rise by 35,000, to 1.75 million. As part of the housing construction program 30 new youth clubs with 3,790 places will be created. The capacities derived from agriculture will permit the creation of 38 youth clubs facilities with 2,150 places.

Socialist culture and art, the plan document says, must better satisfy the cultural demands of the workers and promote their personality development and enthusiasm for work. All suitable facilities are to be used effectively for intellectual and cultural life. Through many interesting cultural events the scope for exacting leisure activities will be improved.

MITTAG, OTHERS SPEAK IN PEOPLE'S CHAMBER BODIES

AU290940 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 26 November on page 3, carries three reports on the People's Chamber Committee's discussion of the 1986 National Economic Plan and Budget, which took place on 25 November in Berlin.

The first report (800 words) deals with the discussions in the People's Chamber Committee for Industry, Construction and Transport, on the 1986 National Economic Plan and Budget, and on the draft bill for the post and telecommunications sector. The discussion focussed on the comprehensive tasks set for the further preparation for the 11th party congress. The report continues:

In his introductory words Committee Chairman Guenter Mittag referred to the clear orientation given by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council: "Our work will continue to be determined in the long run by fulfilling the main task. With this policy the SED will cross the threshold into the year 2000. We will realize the necessary increase in economic performance in line with the tested economic strategy for the 1980's and also through the extensive intensification of all sectors of the national economy." The work full of initiatives and the high performances of the working people in the combines and enterprises for the 11th SED Congress, Guenter Mittag said, are good preconditions for the setting of new, higher yardsticks and targets for the coming plan year, which characterize our continuing active work for the welfare of the people, for strengthening socialism, and for securing peace.

"Now it is necessary to trustfully work with the people everywhere to acquaint them with the economic tasks, and to promote even more effectively their initiatives for a high growth in performance."

According to the report various politicians spoke in favor of the national economic plan draft bill, the 1986 budget draft bill, and the draft bill for the post and telecommunications sector.

"During the subsequent debate members of the People's Chamber Committee explained their manifold experiences in working out and preparing the 1986 plan in combines and enterprises, which are important for the successful fulfillment of next year's economic tasks."

The report says that all questions by committee members were "answered objectively and constructively" by the responsible ministers, and that the People's Chamber Committee approved the draft bills.

The second report (550 words) deals with the discussion in the People's Chamber Committee for Trade and Supply, chaired by Werner Jarowsinky, member of the Politburo and Secretary of the SED Central Committee, concerning the draft bills on the 1986 National Economic Plan and Budget which also took place on 25 November. Gerhard Briks, minister of trade and supply, and Walter Schindler, deputy minister of finance, spoke in favor of the draft bills. The report states that in the discussion 8 delegates and candidates took the floor and various committee members reported on new initatives in the competition before the 11th SED Congress. The report then continues:

"Committee Chairman Werner Jarowinsky pointed to the basic significance of the top-priority issue of securing peace as was stated by Erich Honecker in his speech on the results of the Geneva Summit meeting and to the topical tasks for further preparing for the 10th party congress, which are a result of the most recent SED Central Committee session.

"Referring to the 1986 national economic plan, Werner Jarowinsky underscored that it is decisive for the development of supply that the performance increase of the national economy is to continue with undiminished speed. The plan also envisages a systematic and rapid improvement in the structure of goods, considerable growth rates in high-quality industrial commodities, and the higher quality of goods in general. Particular attention is paid to the measures already introduced in connection with the plan concerning the further extensive improvement of trade quality, a result of the new law on local elected assemblies manifold measures -- concerning realistic regulations and in accordance with consumer interests -- are now taking effect on trade, the speaker said. This applies to the range of goods available, opening times maintenance service, and services in general. Important measures are planned for making trade in the capital, as well as in many cities, workers centers, and villages attractive.

"After thorough deliberations the Committee approved both draft bills."

The third report (500 words) deals with the discussions of the People's Chamber Committee on public education, chaired by Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, on 25 November, which focused on the "great demand of the developed socialist society to all sectors of the education sector as well as to advanced training." Various government representatives justified the draft bills for the 1986 plan and budget. "In a lively discussion the delegates submitted proposals for realizing the projects for 1986."

The report continues: "The delegates approved the draft bills and adopted the work plan of the People's Chamber Committee for the first half year of 1986.

"The proposed plan documents constitute a further step toward improving the substance of the socialist education system and create conditions for the further increase of the level of education and qualification of the working people, Kurt Hager stressed in his speech. He underscored the connection between education, science, and production and emphasized the rising interlacing of education sector and demands of the scientific-technological revolution, particularly in the development of key technologies. The socialist education system is very important in implementing the main task of the unity of economic and social policy. To this end the manifold initiatives in preparation for the 11th SED Congress have to be utilized, Hager said."

MUECKENBERGER, NEUMANN ADDRESS SED CONFERENCES

AU290926 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 25 November on page 3 carries two reports, 900 words each, on Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and Chairman of the Central Party Control Commission, addressing the enterprise delegates conference at the Neustadt-Glewe telecommunications plant, and on Alfred Neumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, addressing the enterprise delegates conference at the Greifswald Communication Electronics VEB.

The first item reports onParty Secretary Peter Ligocki taking the floor at the enterprise delegates conference on the weekend of 23-24 November and giving the accountability report of the Neustadt-Glewe telecommunications plant. It notes he indicated the increases in production, and productivity, and stressed the tasks which will be fulfilled until the 11th party congress. After dealing with a statement of youth brigade member Heike Kipper concerning the struggle for highest quality carried out by the working women in the company, the report continues:

"Proceeding from the international situation in which the overall strengthening of socialism is of utmost importance, and from the assertion that the course of the main task, of the unity of economica nd social policy has proved correct in practice day by day, Erich Mueckenberger paid tribute to the performances of the telecommunication workers and to their new, high militant goals. They are based on the systematic use of science and technology. He emphasized that the leadershipo of party and enterprise has to develop its own research and development potential in a well-planned way in order to solve the tasks of the company in the required quality.

"The 11th Central Committee session affirmed that the decisive area of struggle for the revolutionary activities of the party and of every communist in the economy, the speaker said. This entails the duty for every communist to explain party policy to the working people in a thorough and easily understandable way and to accomplish exemplary feats in socialist competition.

"He pointed to the necessity of fully utilizing working time until the last day of the year in order to ensure a smooth transition into the year of the 11th party congress. This is particularly important for the telecommunications plant because for the first time a complete finished product with new communications technology is being manufactured. "The focal point of our policy is man and his well-being, and the securing of peace as demanded by the constitution," Erich Mueckenberger said, to applause from the delegates. "The party is striving for the more and more active participation of all citizens in planning work, and management. The communists consider it their assignment to lead the way in solving all tasks."

Peter Ligocki was reelected secretary of the enterprise party organization.

The second item deals with the delegates conference of the Greifswald Communications Electronics VEB, reports on the progress made by the company, the accountability report given at the conference, and the statements of Party Secretary Wolf-Dieter Giessmann and various staff members. Then it continues:

"Alfred Neumann, whose remarks were received with great enthusiasm, stressed that the decisions of the 10th and 11th SED Central Committee sessions have given reliable directions to each work collective on how highest increases in efficiency and performance can be achieved. The new economic strategy demands of each working person greater understanding concerning the connections between economy and policy.

"Neumann cited as an excellent example a young graduate engineer Volker Rogasch of the research and development sector of the company, who won first prize in the youth inventor's competition at this year's Central Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow. He developed a solution for digital signalling, subsequently patented. This example clearly shows what kind of attitude distinguishes an inventor: the unconditional will to succeed, obsession in the search for new methods in technical processes and technology, an uncompromising stance concerning their speedy introduction into production. In this connection Alfred Neumann stressed the great importance of economic thinking, key to further social progress. "Referring to the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan, Neumann said that Geneva provided new proof for the correctness of our standpoint on matters which decide the existence or doom of mankind. Now it is necessary to further strengthen socialism. Everybody in his place can contribute to progress on the conclusion of agreements and to making peace more secure, Neumann said.

"Wolf-Dieter Giessman was reelected party secretary."

PRC DELEGATION EXAMINES GERIATRIC CARE PRACTICES

LD292326 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2000 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Berlin 29 Nov (ADN) -- GDR Health Minister Prof Ludwig Mecklinger received a delegation from the Chinese Health Ministry on Friday [29 November] in Berlin. The delegation has been in the GDR to study medical and social care for elderly citizens.

The minister told the guests about the social measures decided on by the party and government. The Chinese delegation had the opportunity to view health facilities, homes for the elderly and nursing homes in the GDR capital and in the Elipzig and Schwerin Bezirks.

RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH DPRK

LD272247 East Berlin ADN in German 1659 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Berlin 27 Nov (ADN) -- A long-term agreement on reciprocal trade in the years 1986-1990 and the protocol for 1986 were signed in Berlin on Wednesday [27 November] by GDR minister for Foreign Trade Horst Soelle and DPRK First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Kang Chong-mo. The documents envisage an important continued development in trade.

The GDR will export mainly products from the engineering and electrical engineering and elevrronics industries, including machine tools and printing machinery, equipment for ships, heavy goods vehicles, products from the scientific instrument construction and communications equipment industries, and photographic, cinematic and X-ray film. The supply of chemical products, particularly pesticides, is to continue. Imports from the DPRK will comprise mainly nonferrous and ferrous metallurgical products, sintered magnesium oxide, other raw materials, cutting and metal-forming machine tools, as well as sports footwear, and semi-luxury foods, and tobacco.

KADAR BRIEFS PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL ON UK VISIT

LD291932 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] The Presidential Council has met in session. The body was briefed by Janos Kadar about his official visit to Great Britain. The Presidential Council noted the briefing with approval and stated that the visit had been successful: It had facilitated the further improvement of the conditions for making progress in the concrete areas of Hungarian-British relations.

The Presidential Council has convened the National Assembly for 1000 on Friday, 20th December. The Council of Ministers recommends that the National Assembly should put on its agenda draft bills on the Seventh Five-Year Plan of the economy, the 1986 State Budget, the financial plan of the councils for the period 1986-1990, as well as amendments to the electoral law.

FORUM 'SUCCESSFUL CONTINUATION' OF HELSINKI

AU020926 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 Nov 85 p 3

[Laszlo Tripolszky article: "After the Forum"]

[Text] With three strokes of the hammer Academician Bela Kopeczi, cultural minister, adjourned the 6-week activity of the European Cultural Forum on Monday, 25 November, at exactly 29 minutes after midnight. It is true that when the head of the Hungarian delegation and chairman of the concluding plenary session was doing this, the clocks of Patria Hall, which and been stopped by consensus, showed only 10 minutes to 12. We have already become used to such diplomatic maneuvers at conferences belonging to the Helsinki process. Such maneuvers are needed in order to make suce that the participating countries stick rigorously to the jointly established working order. Approaching the concluding day of the central forum, set for 25 November 1985 at the Madrid conference 2 years ago, an increasing role was played by "conciliatory" procedural solutions like stopping the clocks and taking a 48-hour coffee break, and so forth. There are people who see some kind of game in this. I think the other approach is the correct one: It was a rather general desire to have a final document that could be jointly signed. But every document belonging to the Helsinki process must have the common consent and consensus of all the 35 countries participating in the conference in order to be valid. To achieve this consensus time and renewed bilateral and multilateral negotiations were needed in thehope of succeeding in finding a compromise in the controversial questions. In spite of all efforts, there was lack of a consensus in producig a final document.

Long-Term Task

It will be a long-term task to evaluate the activity of the Cultural Forum and to analyze its lessons. One of the reasons for this is the great number of proposals submitted by the participants, proposals that must be processed. In spite of the failure to come up with a final document, we can largely conclude that the Cultural Forum has been successful; with this forum, a new period will most probably begin in cultural cooperation among the 35 countries of Helsinki. It was the first time that the participating countries exchanged views on such a large scale on issues of cultural creative work, dissemination, and cooperation, and all this with the participation of the distinguished representatives of the creators themselves.

Almost all the speakers at the concluding session on 25 November -- 20 speakers in all -- were of one mind about the forum. They all manage to find time to express deep gratitude and thanks -- not omitting superlatives, too -- to our country and government for organizing the conference, for the hospitality and the favorable experiences accumulated here. One of the speakers declared that Hungary had also provided an example of culture with the rich programs it offered to the delegates to the forum.

When 2 years ago, it was given the honorable assignment by the Madrid conference of hosting the forum, the Hungarian People's Republic set for itself a double goal: to be able to fulfill the international trust placed in us and to fill the role of host in a way that will lead to better international understanding and recognition of our country and culture. As for ensuring the suitable conditions, we are glad to acknowledge what the guests repeatedly said that the Hungarian side had done everything in its power to ensure the success of the forum. But let us add quickly that basically thanks to the many hundreds of participants the forum has been useful and successful, thanks to the diplomats, state officials, heads of institutions, as well as to writers, poets, composers, organizers, actors, cultural experts, and so on, who argued with each other in the 4 working committees of the forum, who told each other their experience, concerns, and opinions. The rather different concepts, ideas, and experiences often led to debates, but, in spite of this it was not confrontation that characterized the exchanges of views -- on the contrary, these exchanges were characterized by the efforts to understand and know each other better.

Common Initiatives, Thought-provoking ebates

The Western paper that dre a parallel between the fact that the human rights conference in Ottawa also concluded without a final document and the European Cultural Forum was most probably wrong. Even if it did not succeed in drawing up a concluding document acceptable to all, the Cultural Forum was held in a calm and constructive atmosphere almost to the end; this is true of the plenary sessions of the first days as well as of the debates taking place in the sections. One who is familiar with the history of conferences that came after Helsinki knows that these conferences generally lasted much longer and still did not achieve genuine agreements in most cases.

The fact that the forum failed to produce the final document that, based on the mandate of the Madrid conference, the Budapest conference should have formulated for the Vienna conference which is to be held in November next year, does not contradict the fact that the majority of the debates were useful, thought-provoking, and inspiring for the joint initiatives. We had to take into consideration from the start the fact that differences and contradictions between countries of different social order are present also in the cultural sphere, and these contradictions are rooted in ideological differences. We could have achieved results and consensus only in the sphere where the dominant debate was not the "debate between social systems."

In this connection, the efforts of the NATO countries, above all the United States, aimed at asserting their positions concerning the internal relations of the socialist countries' culture in the final document are to be condemned.

Contrary to this the socialist countries -- although they had enough to say -- did not seek to "reform" the cultural practice of the capitalist world. The aim of the socialist countries was to have the final document deal with the exchange and spreading of cultural values and with the possibilities of cooperation acceptable also by the other side and also taking into consideration the other side's interests.

The practice that has developed as regards cultural contacts between the countries belonging to both social systems so far proves that these contracts can be of considerable advantage to both sides. We can argue about the fact that the cultural works in the socialist countries reach the audience mainly through state-supported institutions whereas in the capitalist countries it depends mainly on the market mechanisms what is published, performed, and exhibited. We can also argue about the advantages or disadvantages of one system or the other. It is also worth pointing out that state support also plays a considerable role in the countries of market management and that the time has long passed in the planned economy since cultural works were "planned", the audience's judgement today plays an increasing role also in the selection of cultural works.

But one cannot doubt that great values have been, and are created both here and there, and mutual understanding and cooperation between the creators can considerably enrich the different cultures. It is no accident that the bulk of the great number of proposals submitted to the forum were made in this spirit. To support this activity, to widen it, and to accelerate it -- that was the essence of the socialist countries' position, which also took into consideration the realities, and this was urged also by many a nonsocialist delegate, in the spirit of the universality of humanism and culture.

Those who try to make it look as though we expected cultural work to deal with the daily issues of the struggle for peace are also distorting the Soviet and socialist positions; culture has a great mission and responsibility for the cause of peace. This is above all to bridge the distance and dislike among nations and to depict the realities of its country and make it understood, thus blocking ill-intentioned incitement and hatred, and so strengthening the humanism that unites peoples and embodies their common interests. No other mentality can be worthy of culture.

The Successful Continuation of Helsinki

As I have already mentioned, although we regret the fact that we did not succeed in agreeing to a joint statement, and the hopes of progress following from the impetus of the Geneva summit did not come true, we still regard the forum as an important and positive event. There is no doubt that many ideas and concepts given a "forum" here will have an effect on the future. Our proposal for the final document, which was short and did not contain details, summing up the activity of the conference and calling it useful, and which -- because of a single countervote -- did not receive the necessary unanimous consensus, was intended to increase this effect.

This, however, cannot change the conclusion that, so far as the work done was concerned, the Budapest forum was the successful continuation of the Helsinki process. It has contributed to a better understanding of each other, dispelled several prejudices and misconceptions often mutually harboured concerning each other's culture, ensured both bilateral and multilateral respect, and, as a whole, it brought an increase in readiness for cooperation.

CONFERENCE HELD ON ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT FORMS

AU271354 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 23 Nov 85 p 4

[O.S.-signed article: "The New Forms of Enterprise Management Are Stimulating the Economy -- National Conference on Experiences"]

[Text] A national conference was held on 22 November on experiences so far in the introduction of new forms of enterprise management. Taking part in the conference were 700 enterprise managers. At the forum organized by the National Manager Training Center and held at the Horticulture University with the participation of the heads of several ministries, main authorities, and social organizations, possibilities of summing up and discussing the national, sectoral, and local experiences were opened up.

In accordance with the executive order of the Presidential Council and the guidelines of the government and the National Trade Unions Council, the majority of enterprises must switch to new forms of management by the end of 1986.

In his address, Laszlo Gal, secretary of the National Trade Unions Council, stressed first of all that in the course of the implementation of the economic reform the greatest interest, in view of the experiences, has recently been aroused by the modification of the management system. Therefore, in any case, it is worthwhile to analyze the effects of the measures that are still in their initial stage and to consider also the opinions that are still undeveloped in many respects. He pointed out that it is already certain that the creation of new forms of democracy and a more efficient exercising of proprietary rights have an encouraging effect on stimulating the economy and hopefully on the increase in performance. According to the plans, after 1986 some 27 percent of enterprises belonging to top ministries will become enterprises under state management, 48 percent under enterprise councils, and 26 percent under the enterprise general meeting. Among the enterprises obliged to switch over to new forms of management, some 40 percent have already begun to create their new forms of management. Gal concluded that the majority of the members of enterprise councils established so far are leaders and although almost all of them were originally workers in some form, it would be necessary to increase the proportion of manual workers in these bodies. "Many people argue," he said, "about whether it is correct to decisively confirm the enterprises' managers in their functions in the course of the elections. This proves, on the one hand, that there are suitable people in leading posts, but this also reminds us, on the other hand, that equal opportunity must be created for the external and internal candidates. It is a favorable experience that, in the opinion of the members of the enterprise councils, there are conditions within enterprises for cooperation with bodies that have different spheres of authority -- thus, with the trade union bodies -- although the sphere of authority has not yet been clarified everywhere."

Imre Szabo, state secretary of the Ministry of Industry, said that more than 80 percent of the enterprises under the control of the ministry would operate with a collective form of management by the end of next year. Some 60 percent of industrial workers and more than three-quarters of the value of the sector's fixed assets will be under their guidance. Some 180 enterprises will switch over to the new form on management by the end of the year. This reorganization is taking place at a faster rate than planned but the enterprises' activity in implementing the organizational changes is smaller than expected.

It is also true that there are not enough forms of enterprise management and the possibilities of the economic units are not wide enough, and the necessary conditions are often missing.

Deputy Justice Minister Laszlo Kun spoke about the modification of legal supervision. He pointed out that the increase in the enterprises' independence is confronting legislators with the requirement to make sure that the enterprise management and its organizational operational system are efficiently assisting the management of public property. Miklos Villanyi, state secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, reported on the quick changes that have taken place in the areas belonging to this sector: The new forms of enterprise management have already been introduced in 85 percent of the sector's enterprises. More and more people are taking part in various enterprise self-management forums. Jozsef Kadar, state secretary in the Ministry of Construction and Urban Development, stressed that although the majority of managers in the area of this sector had been reelected, there is, nevertheless, a need for a change in attitude to make sure that people do not regard possible personnel changes as failures, but that they evaluate these changes as a natural consequence of the competition system. State Secretary Miklos Andriko expressed his opinion on the experiences encountered by domestic trade enterprises in switching to new forms of management. He pointed out that great attention must be given to successfully creating suitable harmony between the enterprise interests and a more secure and higher level supply to the population.

The conference continued with the evaluation of the enterprises' experiences, and then the participants discussed the issues at a round-table debate.

DAILY PROBES ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT QUESTION

AU271532 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 25 Nov 85 p 5

[First of two articles by Ilona Kocsi: "An Elected Body Cannot Be Dismissed -- National Conference on New Forms of Enterprise Management -- Part (1)"]

[Text] When should the enterprise council [vallalati tanacs] increase wages? Whom and what interests should its member represent? How quickly should the new management forms be introduced? These few questions are only samples of the flood of questions sweeping over the audience in the third national conference on organization science. In its session on 22 November the conference dealt with new forms of enterprise management. In our two-part article, we provide information about the experiences of the sectors and the economic units.

The positions of certain ministries concerning the pace of switching over to new forms of management are different, and this is well reflected by the figures. The opinion that has developed in the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry is that the new forms of enterprise management must be introduced as quickly as possible. Therefore, out of the 290 economic units in question -- 248 state enterprises and 42 council enterprises -- there are only 44 left to switch to new forms of management. At the conference State Secretary Miklos Villanyi summed up the experiences as follows: "The concern over the speed did not prove to be true. On the contrary! One can see that in places where the switchover has not yet been carried out, this diverts attention from production.

"If we had to decide now, we would again choose a quick switchover to new forms of management."

Ambiguous Start

The three other sectors -- the industrial, construction, and domestic trade sectors -- choose another way at the beginning. This is understandable. There was no tradition of leader election in these areas. The Ministry of Industry, for instance, decided that only on the basis of initial experiences would there be an acceleration of the switchover to new forms. According to the original plans, 110 enterprises were supposed to introduce the new management forms this year. At present, the number stands at 125, and it will reach 180 by the end of the year. (Out of the 100 enterprises of the Ministry of Construction and Urban Development, 36 enterprises have already swithed to new management forms, and about half of the 183 economic units in the Domestic Trade Ministry will be ready with this important task by the end of the year].

The acceleration, however -- as Industrial State Secretary Imre Szabo pointed out -- did not go smoothly. There was slow feedback about the initial experiences, and thus the same mistakes happened for the umpteenth time. Here it was mainly the organizational institutions that should have switched to a more accelerated pace. In his address, Dr Gyorgy Balazs, director of EGSZI (Institute of Construction Management and Organization), reacted to this criticism and (of course) did not agree with it and reported that they had organized their part quickly and, learning from mistakes, had done the job better than others. (Both opinions can be acceptable: EGSZI does not belong to the Ministry of Industry....)

For how many years should the directors be elected? In principle, it is possible to elect them for 5 years, but Dr Jozsef Kadar, state secretary of the construction industry, stressed separately that it is not practical to regulate this in more detail. The enterprise council must be left to decide; if it thinks fit, it should determine a shorter time. Miklos Andriko, state secretary for domestic trade, spoke at length about the sector's expectations from the operation of enterprise councils -- namely, that they should better adjust their opening hours to ups and downs in turnover and they should expand their activities, and so forth. (Nothing has been said about the enterprise councils' expectations from the ministry.) It is worth mentioning another conclusion from the central lectures at the conference before summing up the opinions that can be generalized. Laszlo Gal, secretary of the National Trade Unions Council, mentioned that very few manual workers got into the enterprise councils and that the position of chairman is most frequently filled by the deputy directors.

Whom Should the Enterprise Councils Represent?

When should the director receive a wage increase? The heads of almost all sectors were concerned with this question. Their positions as well as their arguments largely concurred; a wage increase should not be received by the director when he is confirmed in his position. It is advisable first to impose conditions, and then to decide on the matter of a wage increase when there are already tangible results. Contrary to this, however, in the area of the Ministry of Construction and Urban Development, for example, an immediate wage increase took place in 70 percent of the cases. There were firms that witnessed large-scale increases in directors' wages some by 4,500 forints. This sum, of course, is blatantly large and it cannot be generalized, but it demonstrates the phenomenon. There were also cases in which an enterprise council member proposed a new wage increase for the director who had been confirmed in his position only 6 months earlier, but in the end nothing came of this.

The problem is not the increase itself, since the manager's wages are indeed often below the necessary level. The problem is rather that the firm's performance does not support the increased wages. Thus, a strange differentiation in the directors' income has started. The directors present at the conference did not add their remarks on the subject. Only in the interval did they mention that it seems their wages are considered too high altogether... and then examples were brought up regarding how much one earns and how long one has been working within the firm...)

Whom shoud the enterprise council represent and how should it do that? The question seems a little academic since the answer can be supplied at once: Well, it should represent the electors, the factory's workers! Here also, however, the reality is more complex and this fact was revealed precisely by cases where the previous managers had not been confirmed in their position. Then, in several places the workers collected signatures and took a position in favor of the previous manager, demanding that the ministry revise the enterprise council's decision. Speaking about this, ndustrial State Secretary Imre Szabo said the following: "According to the position of legal experts such a solution is impossible, even if all the workers signed the petition. It would be a political absurdity if, in case of unpleasant decisions, we dismissed the elected bodies..."

Does the enterprise council assert an enterprise's interests or the interests of a group or section? We wish we could answer that it asserts the enterprise's interest. However -- and this was pointed out at the conference -- often the section interest is expected to be asserted in reality. If, for example, it is possible to imagine an increase in assets only through the closure of a unit, the delegate enterprise council member from that will not put up with this, although he could. The trade union should be the one to fight to safeguard interests.

Of course, this is also easier to say.... For the time being, the activities of the enterprise council and of the Trade Union often complement each other in practice. Dr Karoly Fabian, director of the Petchaz sugar mill, drew attention to this at the conference. In their factory, out of 77 deputies, 32 are also members of a steward body. More than that, of the 14-member leadership 4 members also have some trade union function. In spite of this the practice is that whatever is on the agenda of the general meeting, it is previously also discussed by the trade union. The same is the case in the annual evaluation of the director. It would be advisable to divide this work.

We Should Speak Our Mind

Several of the enterprise managers reacted to the conclusions of the Trade Union council secretary. Only one worker got into the enterprise council of the United Chemical Works. They were rebuked for that all right. But Director Janos Vad though that, even more important than this is making sure that the people who become enterprise members are those the collective really wants to become members. Any suggestions -- no matter how well-intentioned they might be -- can change the aims. If the workers prefer to delegate the foreman instead of one of their fellow workers, let them do it; let us not make their decision more difficult by being suspicious and distrustful. Besides, the organization and operational regulation of the United Chemical Works contains an interesting point. The enterprise council members cannot abstain from voting; they must take a stand by saying yes or no. If they are not sure of something, then they should not bring this to a vote. But what happens if the enterprise council makes a wrong decision and this causes considerable damage to the enterprise? Janos Vad pointed out that the director and his close staff must bear the responsibility.

It has most probably struck the reader that although much has been said in the report so far about the activity of the enterprise councils and the elected leadership, we have not quoted their opinion. This is no accident. Among the lecturers quoted there were maybe trade union committee secretaries but there were definitely not "simple" enterprise council members or chairmen. This is highly regrettable. The enterprise council chairman of the magnesite works took the floor at the conference and his address convinced the audience that the enterprise council members could also have reported on the many strange things going on. Tomorrow we will deal in detail with this address and will mention one or two cases of a "breach of law."

ENTERPRISE COOPERATION WITH BULGARIA EXPANDS

LD271944 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Text] Production cooperation between Hungarian and Bulgarian enterprises is to expand. This was established by Laszlo Marothy and Andrey Lukanov, deputy premiers of Hungary and Bulgaria, respectively, at the Sofia discussions of the two countries' Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Committee. The communique that was issued also contains the following: The results of the respective ministries' discussions on motor vehicle production were approved; a decision has been reached on accelerating the selection of models to be produced.

At the session of the Hungarian-Bulgarian Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Committee the program elaborated for the improvement of joint work has been adopted. The conferees reviewed the unexplored possibilities for cooperation, for example in agriculture and tourism. The Hungarian delegation, headed by Laszlo Marothy, has returned from Sofia.

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH GDR, SRV -- Hungary has signed an agreement with the GDR and Vietnam on the expansion of bilateral trade. On the basis of the agreement signed in the GDR, Hungary will buy shoes, dresses, material by the yard, domestic lighting goods, sports and leather goods as well as furniture in 1986. In return, Hungary will deliver shoes, knitted clothing items, spirits, fruit and vegetable preserves, and camping furniture. Hungary will export vehicles, machines, instruments, material by the yard, medicines, and metallurgy goods to Vietnam while Vietnam will deliver raw rubber, coffee, tea, spices, minerals, and clothing. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 1 Dec 85 LD]

ENVIRONMENTAL TALKS WITH USSR -- Hungarian-Soviet environmental protection cooperation negotiations have taken place in the Soviet Union. The Hungarian delegation, led by Kalman Abraham, chairman of the National Environment and Nature Protection Office, studied the environmental protection activities of several industrial establishments and became acquainted with the results of scientific research. At the Hungarian-Soviet environmental protection talks, a balance of the cooperation of the past period was drawn up and the coming tasks were determined. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 1 Dec 85 LD]

JARUZELSKI'S VISIT TO NORTH AFRICA CONTINUES

Visits Tobruq

LD020345 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Report by correspondent Aleksander Perzynski from Tripoli]

[Text] The special plane in which Wojciech Jaruzelski is traveling returned to Tripoli in the late afternoon today following a 1 and 1/2 hour flight from Tobruq.

In Tobruq a ceremony was held by a group of Libyan Polonia [Poles living in Libya] numbering several hundred people. The Poles arrived at Tobruq military cemetery to honor, together with the Polish delegation, those who laid down their lives here for their fatherland during the war years. Wojciech Jaruzelski laid a wreath from the nation and from all Poles, which was followed by the playing of the national anthem. This was a special moment at Tobruq cemetery, one of the farthest cemeteries from Poland.

During the Council of State chairman's trip to Tobruq, working meetings involving the delegation's members and their advisors were continuing in Tripoli. There was a meeting in the afternoon between Foreign Affairs Minister Marian Orzechowski and his Libyan counterpart, secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki. The content of the conversation is not known, however, they undoubtedly spoke of Libya as a strong link in the anti-imperialist front.

From the Council of Ministers, Deputy Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda and General Michal Janiszewski, head of the office of the Council of Ministers, spoke with Muhammad 'Ubayd al-Shukri, secretary of the General People's Committee for Utilities and acting secretary for housing. Michal Janiszewski and 'Ubayd al-Shukri are also cochairmen of the Polish-Libyan mixed commission.

Miroslaw Wojciechowski, [chairman of the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs], spoke with Dr Muhammad Sharif al Din al-Fayturi, secretary of the General People's Committee for Information and Culture.

These and other contacts, together with the more than 3 hours of talks held thus far between Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the 1 September revolution, are viewing the official visit of friendship as unusually business-like and complete in character. This, is after all, understandable because Libya is a country of the future. Resource of crude oil, which also find their way to Poland, allow for a great vigor in investment project undertakings such as the construction of a man-made [sztuczny] river, a water pipeline which will irrigate the desert areas around Benghazi.

Signs Documents; Departs Libya

LD021757 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polich 1700 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski is continuing his North African journey: He arrived today in Algeria after his visit to Libya. The chairman of the Council of State and other members of the Polish delegation were given a warm farewell at Tripoli Airport by the leader of the Libyan revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Before the Polish delegation's departure, Polish-Libyan documents -- two agreements and protocols -- were signed at a ceremony.

Before leaving, Wojciech Jaruzelski met with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, who was also staying in Libya.

At the airport in the Algerian capital, the chairman of the Council of State was welcomed by President Chadli Bendjedid and other officials.

Gives Algiers Arrival Speech

LD022101 Warsaw PAP in English 2016 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Algiers, Dec 2 -- Upon his arrival on an official visit in Algeria, president of the Council of State, PUWP CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski in his statement told the press:

"The visit to your country is a confirmation of the ties of lasting friendship linking our peoples."

"Poles and Algerians are linked by rich traditions of struggle for national and social liberation," Wojciech Jaruzelski added and went on to say:

"But the Polish-Algerian relations are not history alone. Above all, they are those of present day, manifesting themselves in the mutually beneficial cooperation and identical or similar attitude of our states to the most significant international problems, in their cooperation for peace and security worldwide.

"The Polish people feel sincere respect for great attainments of the Algerian nation materialized under the leadership of the Party of the National Liberation Front. We highly esteem Algeria's position in Africa and in the Non-aligned Movement. Algeria has always manifested its support for countries fighting for their independence, against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

"Arriving in Algeria, I want to voice the conviction that my visit, and particularly talks with the distinguished leader, President of Algeria, Secretary General of the Party of the National Liberation Front Chadli Bendjedid, will be conducive to further tightening of friendship and cooperation between our two states and peoples."

TRADE MINISTER WOJCIK MEETS SOVIET COUNTERPART

LD011952 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow -- Polish Foreign Trade Minister Andrzej Wojcik, who is staying in Moscow in connection with a meeting of the CEMA Standing Commission for Foreign Trade, has met with Boris Aristov, the Soviet foreign trade minister.

SEJM SPEAKER RECEIVES USSR RESOLUTION ON SUMMIT

LD030243 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] Sejm speaker Roman Malinowski received USSR Ambassador Aleksandr Aksyonov, who handed over to him the text of the USSR Supreme Soviet Resolution on the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva, and on the international situation.

The speaker, in giving thanks for the remitted document, stated that the opinions and conclusions within it are in total agreement with the Polish Sejm's feelings and stances.

Roman Malinowski also received a text of the Supreme Soviet addressed to the Polish group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

NIECKARZ REPORTS ON 1986 FINANCES AT SEJM SESSION

AU021328 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Nov 85 p 2

[Report on speech by Finance Minister Stanislaw Nieckarz at 27 November Warsaw session of Sejm]

[Text] S. Nieckarz presented to the Sejm the draft budget law for 1986, the draft law on servicing foreign debts, the draft resolution on the balance of payments, the draft plan for servicing foreign debts, and the list of goods and services governed by official prices.

The draft budget for 1986 provides for a deficit of Z151 billion. The reason for this deficit is the increase in expenditure by Z586 billion, especially including subsidies on consumer goods and services for the population and on producer prices; funds on social and cultural purposes and on social insurance; investment funds; and funds on wage increases.

Subsidies on goods and services purchased by the population will increase over 18 percent. About one-third of the subsidies will be used to subsidize food. Subsidies for communal economy and housing are important. These subsidies should be increased by over 37 percent.

The increase in funds for social and cultural purposes and for social insurance will amount to about Z170 billion in 1986 and the increase in the budget wage fund will amount to about Z53 billion. The national defense fund will decrease from 7.9 percent of the 1985 budget to 7.6 percent of the 1986 budget.

In planning all our expenditures we have followed the line that we must be very thrifty but not stringy. We must stop spending unnecessary money, but we must not be stingy in areas that are socially and economically important. Thrift must not curb the basic development needs of the national economy.

Contributions from the socialized economy units determine the scale of our budget. The 1986 income from turnover taxation will amount to Z1.36 trillion and will exceed this year's income by over 7 percent. The 1986 income from income taxation will amount to Z1.3 trillion, which is an increase of almost 19 percent. These calculations take into account the envisaged income of enterprises, the current income taxation rates, and the restriction on taxation concessions. The budget income from depreciation will increase Z23 billion or by 36 percent.

Income from the nonsocialized economy, which is socially very important, will account for merely 3.3 percent of all our incomes and will not crucially affect the budgetary balance. This is also true of the population's contributions.

It is impossible to fully balance the budget under the present conditions. The budget deficit would be 3 times as large without the additional measures included in the draft budget law.

That is why the government proposes that reliefs concerning income taxation and payments connected with depreciation should be generally reduced by one-fourth. Such reductions would not apply to transactions connected with the rehabilitation fund for the disabled. Despite these reductions and despite the fact that enterprises must contribute to the planned fund for servicing foreign debts, the overall funds administered by enterprises will increase 13.6 percent in 1986.

The need to increase budget expenditures also applies to investments, although we propose to reduce the fund for central and plant investments by Z27 billion, and to replace this reduction with bank loans. It is not right that the budget should use bank loans to make good its deficit and to hand over such loans to enterprises, which should themselves contract these loans.

We also propose to generally curb subsidies on various projects and to reduce by 2 percent the subsidies for the communal and housing economy. No reductions in subsidies will be made in the case of heating coal and coke, the central heating of apartments, and rail and road passenger transportation.

We also think that it is possible to reduce increases in the expenditures of budgetary units as a result of 70-percent compensations for price hikes. This reduction would not apply in the case of compensations for price hikes in food, medicines, heating materials, electric power, or fuels. The calculations of the 1986 income include changes planned by the Central Annual Plan with regard to prices of basic raw and other materials and the increase of 8.5-9 percent in the retail prices of consumer goods.

The main aim of the taxation policy toward the nonsocialized economy is to activate the private sector's production and services. In 1986 we will also implement the second state of the reform of farm taxation, which means that farm taxation on land will amount to a cash equivalent of 2 quintals of rye from every hectare used in calculation.

The 1986 projected budgets of the people's councils amount to Z1.442 trillion and are fully balanced. The councils' own incomes meet 90 percent of their expenditures, the rest of which is met by state subsidies.

The funds now administered by the people's councils make it possible for them to finance tasks closely connected with benefits and social and everyday services for the population, although not all local needs have been accounted for by draft local budgets.

The country's payment situation vis-a-vis socialist countries is different from that vis-a-vis capitalist countries. As for the former, our trade with them in goods and services continues to consistently increase and has considerably exceeded the 1979 level. The 1986 payment plans provide for a 9.3 percent increase in our export income and a 9.1-percent increase in our import expenditure in the case of socialist countries.

We should bear in mind, however, that our imports from them still exceed our exports to them, which will result in an increase in our debts to them from R5.6 billion at the end of this year to R6.3 billion at the end of 1986.

As for capitalist countries, serious difficulties continue, although this year some progress has been made in normalizing our relations with the West in the fiscal area.

Official talks have begun on Poland's readmission to the IMF, but a number of Western countries continue to refuse loans to us. This continues to hinder the development of mutual trade, mutual cooperation, and cooperation in third markets.

The plan for the 1986 balance of payment provides that at the end of 1985 the surplus of export incomes over import expenditures will amount to about $1.5 billion. This surplus is still not enough to halt increases in our debts, which will go up from $29.2 billion at the end of 1985 to about $30.5 billion at the end of 1986, that is, will amount to $4.85 billion. [sentence as published]

The settlement of part of our debts in foreign currencies also calls for the necessary funds in domestic currency. The funds for this, kept by convertible currency banks will have to be suitably increased. Present budget incomes will not be enough to meet the serious increase in the zloty expenditures to service our debts.

The government presents to the Sejm the draft resolution on the balance of payments, the draft law on the fund for servicing foreign debts, and the draft resolution on the 1986 plan for the fund for servicing foreign debts. This fund would be mainly made up of payments from the units of the socialized economy. These payments would amount to 2 percent of the value of the net fixed assets of these units. This is fair if we bear in mind that a large part of the increase in the fixed assets in the seventies came into being as a result of foreign loans.

PLANNING COMMISSION EXAMINES INVESTMENTS REVIEW

LD302043 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] The Presidium of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers today examined a report and drafts of relevant resolutions concerning the results of a review of investment projects: a review carried out this year of decisions taken on procedural principles in managing the assets arising from investment projects halted until the end of the year and the definition of principles which are obligatory when undertaking heating-plant investment projects in power engineering for industry.

Altogether 758 investment projects were included in the review. In accordance with the current proposed deadlines for the implementation of these investment projects, the majority will be concluded in the coming 5-year period. After 1990, within the present program, only 10 central investment projects will be continued.

The Planning Commission Presidium approved, and decided to pass on to the Council of Ministers for consideration, a draft resolution which introduces significant additional relief for investors by managing assets arising from halted or abandoned investment projects.

Under a subsequent point, a Council of Ministers draft resolution concerned with the undertaking and financing of heating-plant ventures in power engineering for industry was examined. This draft constitutes an essential and expected modernization of regulations in this field, mainly concerning the long-term and annual planning of these investment projects and also deciding the scale of resources which ought to be assigned for their financing from respective sources.

PZPR-SPD SECURITY COOPERATION DECLARATION ISSUED

AU291547 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Nov 85 p 6

["PZPR-SPD joint Declaration on European Security and Cooperation Through Means of Building Mutual Trust" -- issued in Bonn on 26 November]

[Text] The working group set up by the PZPR Deputies' Club and by the SPD faction in the Bundestag to examine problems of strengthening European security and cooperation by means of building mutual trust drew up the following declaration on the 15th anniversary of the treaty on normalizing Polish-FRG relations. The declaration has been approved by the PZPR Central Committee and the SPD Presidium.

I

1. On 7 December 1970 the PPR and the FRG signed a treaty of historic significance and recognized that inviolability of the existing borders and respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all Europeans countries are the basic conditions for peace. The two sides stated that the border line established by the Potsdam conference is the Western state border of Poland. Poland and the FRG stated that they have and will have no territorial claims against each other. They also confirmed that they would not use force as a means of policy and they agreed to deepen their cooperation.

The treaty is and will be a basis for normalizing and developing Polish-FRG relations on the principle of mutual benefits.

2. The treaty has played an important and positive role in Polish-FRG relations and in developing East-West relations. Together with the treaties signed by the FRG with the USSR, the GDR, and the CSSR, including the four-power accord of 3 September 1971, the Polish FRG treaty has been one of the crucial factors in the process of detente in Europe and in the CSCE process.

3. Since the signing of the treaty, efforts have been made to implement it in practice and to turn it into a foundation of lasting and peaceful cooperation. Like other treaties, especially the CSCE Final Act, the Polish-FRG treaty has created a reliable basis for European security and cooperation and for the positive development of East-West relations. It has crucially helped to improve the rapport between our countries and peoples, has facilitated people-to-people relations, and has strengthened cooperation in many areas, including economy and culture. All the same, problems still exist.

4. East-West relations have greatly deteriorated in the past few years. The arms race and military, political, and economic pressure continue to decrease the trust that has been built with such efforts in line with the detente policy and to hinder progress in developing East-West relations. New gigantic armament programs, which now have even invaded space, make it impossible to solve common, urgent problems such as hunger, explosive natural increases, economic backwardness, the growing gap between rich and poor, and the ecological crisis. These problems help increase the danger of global nuclear confrontation. The assumption that it is possible to promote political detente and an arms race at the same time has proven to be dangerous and false.

The two sides welcome the results of the Geneva meeting between General Secretary M. Gorbachev and President R. Reagan, which showed that the two powers are ready to improve their relations.

All the countries in East and West Europe must make their contributions to ensure that the results of the Geneva meeting lead to reductions in armaments and to disarmament in the interest of European security and cooperation.

5. Europe and especially the countries that are situated at the border between the different military-political alliances are jointly interested in reducing the potential dangers directed at Europe, in preventing war, and in strengthening security and peace. This common interest should be an example of peaceful and constructive cooperation between countries with differing social systems.

6. Mindful of the experience of history and conscious of the fact that improved Polish-FRG relations are among the crucial conditions for European detente, security, and cooperation, the two sides wish to make a new joint contribution to peace in Europe. In making this effort the PZPR and the SPD are mindful of their past initiatives such as the Rapacki Plan for an atom free zone in central Europe, the Gomulka Plan for freezing nuclear and conventional armaments in central Europe, and Willy Brandt's Eastern policy which has become a crucial element of the detente policy.

II

Convinced that global and regional crises can be solved only through cooperation, the two sides have posed for themselves the task of promoting this cooperation through specific proposals on building mutual trust in order to increase security, revive the detente policy, and intensify cooperation in Europe. In this spirit they assert:

1. Now, mankind's most important task is to ensure lasting and just peace through renouncing violence and eliminating all wars. This can be achieved only through a dialogue and cooperation among all countries and nations regardless of their size and system. The arms race confrontation, and fanning hatred do not solve problems. On the contrary, they generate mistrust and hostility.

2. In an era of mass annihilation weapons it is impossible to ensure security by individual actions against each other. This is possible only through joint efforts in the name of the policy of partnership in security. The application of all the principles and decisions of the CSCE Final Act of Helsinki and the Final Document of Madrid should be the basis of security.

Mutual trust can be achieved only when each side takes into account the justifiable security interests of the other side.

3. Partnership in security is based on the obvious right of every country to determine its own political, social, and cultural system. This right is supposed to make peace more secure. Ideological differences must not prevent us from overcoming mistrust, from building trust, or from jointly solving the problems harassing mankind.

4. Efforts to build trust should be clearly defined and, on the principle of equality, should involve areas such as security, the economy, science, technology, the protection of the environment, humanitarian issues, people-to-people contacts, information, culture, and education.

5. The means of mutual trust in the military should help strengthen the security of countries in Europe and to make nations realize that they are jointly responsible for peace. These means should help to overcome or at least to diminish tensions, to halt militancy -- responsible for a feeling of threat -- and to reduce the armed forces and armaments in Europe.

6. The following elements should constitute the foundation of building mutual trust:

1) recognizing the right to equal security of all countries and alliances to which individual countries belong;

2) overcoming the doctrine of mutual deterrence with the help of a partnership policy in matters of security, a policy that will ensure security through maximally lowering the level of armaments on both sides and not through measures against one another;

3) strengthening and developing the principle that force or the threat of force should not be used;

4) renouncing military activities that can be regarded as a threat, activities such as efforts to achieve military supremacy, to threaten renunciation of accords on armament control, and to display ability for launching a sudden attack -- in other words, efforts that have a destabilizing effect; and

5) improving the dialogue, mutual communication, and exchanges of information in connection with joint efforts to overcome crisis situations and tensions in Europe.

However, the means of building trust in the military alone are not enough. In addition, it is important:

6) to train the young not in fostering prejudices, glorifying violence or promoting hostility, but in the spirit of peace and respect for the identity and independence of all countries and nations;

7) to support cooperation in the economy for mutual advantage;

8) to support scientific-technological cooperation;

9) to jointly solve the problems of the continued destruction of the natural environment in individual regions and in Europe as a whole; and

10) to cooperate in solving humanitarian problems and in promoting people-to-people contacts through youth, cultural, and sports exchanges.

That is why the sides submit the following proposals:

1) The signatories of the CSCE Final Act should confirm in a treaty the principle that nuclear and conventional force must not be used; at the same time, they should see that the Stockholm Conference should agree on specific means for building trust, means that are militarily important, politically binding and that are equipped with the correct verification mechanisms.

2) The establishment of a zone in central Europe from which a nuclear battlefield is banned is an especially urgent task in connection with the efforts to reduce nuclear weapons in Europe and the world.

3) In this connection it is necessary to establish an equal ratio of armed forces in central Europe at the lowest possible level also through reductions in conventional weapons; this includes the pledge that armed forces capable of launching an attack should not be concentrated near the borders of confrontation.

4) A chemical weapons-free zone should be set up in central Europe as this could lead to the general banning of chemical weapons; the PZPR supports the political initiative of the SED and the SPD faction of 19 June 1985 as well as the proposals made by the CSSR and GDR that negotiations should be held on this matter.

5) The two sides appeal to all nuclear powers to freeze their present nuclear arsenals and not to produce new nuclear weapons as important measures toward reducing and eliminating these weapons; the first step for the nuclear powers to take would be to halt all nuclear weapons tests; we appeal to the USSR, the United States, and Great Britain to speedily resume negotiations on completely banning all nuclear weapons tests and to carry these negotiations to a conclusion.

6. It is necessary to renounce the stationing of weapons in space, it is necessary to halt the relevant development projects and to sign a treaty on banning tests of weapons in space and on placing weapons in space; the two sides are decisively against all attempts to extend the arms race into space and to transform space into an area of military competition. Space should become an area of peaceful cooperation among nations.

BONN BLAMED FOR NOT FULLY REALIZED RECONCILIATION

LD031143 Hamburg DPA in German 1048 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Hamburg, 3 Dec (DPA) -- Poland is striving for better and closer relations with the FRG in all areas. Reviewing the 15 year-old German-Polish Treaty, the Polish party leader Wojciech Jaruzelski at the same time expressed regret that the opportunity for reconciliation between the two peoples contained in the treaty has not been used fully. Bonn, and not Warsaw, was to blame for this, Jaruzelski said in an interview published by STERN in its latest edition on Thursday [28 November]. However, political contacts have improved lately, trade has gone up, and scientific, cultural, and tourist exchanges are developing positively, he said.

In the interview, Jaruzelski rejected "arrogant and chauvinistic remarks by a number of Bonn politicians." Every Pole feels fear and disgust whenever the finality of the Polish western border, the Oder-Neisse line, is questioned. In this connection, he referred to schoolbooks and maps in the FRG that continue to refer to this frontier as provisional.

Jaruzelski resolutely rejected criticism from the ranks of the Bonn government coalition on the policy of family reunification. Poland has met and "even exceeded" all the agreements anchored in the treaty concerning resettlers. According to the party leader, there are Poles who want to leave for the West who often cannot even speak German, and who contract sham marriages. These are not so-called ethnic Germans [Volksdeutsche] the general emphasized, but "Volkswagen Germans," attracted by the riches of the FRG.

The Polish party leader referred to the members of the banned Solidarity trade union as "increasingly isolated remnants without a future." The Solidarity chapter is closed, he said.

HUMAN RIGHTS GROUP ACCUSES POLICE OF MURDER

AU3O1658 Paris AFP in English 1645 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Warsaw, Nov 30 (AFP) -- A Polish human rights group today accused police of murdering a 21-year-old man who was taken into custody on October 16 in the central town of Miechow after an altercation with a bus driver. Two hours after he was jailed at a local police station, Jan Krawiec was certified dead by a doctor, who came in response to an emergency call from the police. Mr. Krawiec was buried on November 5, and his funeral became the focus for a protest demonstration.

A communique from the Krakow region Committee for the Defence of Human Rights (KOP) which reached AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE today quoted Mr. Krawiec's family as saying his body bore signs of repeated blows and kicks to the head and body.

According to the latest edition of a weekly state magazine, PRZEGLAD TYDOGNIOWY, Mr. Krawiec warned police he would kill himself if he was locked up. He was later found hanging from the cell window, with his shirt around his neck, the publication said.

Mr. Krawiec's relatives deny this, saying that there was "no trace of strangulation" on his body when they saw it after an autopsy. The relatives have lodged an official complaint. The local public prosecutor, quoted by PRZEGLAD TYGODNIOWY, said he could not comment until he had seen the autopsy results.

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES SENT ON SFRY NATIONAL DAY

LD291233 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] On the occasion of SFRY National Day Wojciech Jaruzelski and Zbigniew Messner have sent messages of congratulations to the leaders of that state. They expressed the conviction that traditional friendship and all-around cooperation based on common interests and goals will consolidate and develop for the benefit of the nations of both states and the cause of socialism and peace.

GASOLINE, DIESEL OIL PRICES TO RISE 1 DEC

LD301928 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 30 Nov 85

[Text] The price of gasoline and diesel oil is to rise on 1 December. The new price of 1 liter of Etylina 94 will be Z60, Etylina 78 will be Z52, and diesel oil will be Z42. The price increase applies to both private vehicles owners and to state enterprises using vehicles for production and other purposes. The price has been fixed following the receipt of the opinion of the OPZZ [National Trade Union Accord] which did not agree with the price increase originally proposed by the government and which amounted to 25 percent.

OPZZ Stance on Increase

LD022313 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 2 Dec 85

[Text] The POLISH PRESS AGENCY (PAP) published a report on the stance of the OPZZ on the price rise of liquid fuels.

The Presidium of the OPZZ Executive Committee, in an experts' report presented to the government, draws attention to the fact that this price rise will exert an influence on the increase in the price of goods and services, and this, in consequence, will occasion a further increase in the cost of living.

It was emphasized that, first and foremost, it is necessary to eliminate or at least to curtail, the squandering of fuels in enterprises, where the largest amount is being used. The introduction of new technologies in engine construction will also free considerable reserves.

Attention was drawn to the fact that a single price increase ought not to exceed 10 to 15 percent.

SCIENCE, EDUCATION CONGRESS HELD 28-29 NOVEMBER

AU281646 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0728 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/11/1985 -- In President Nicolae Ceausescu's presence, the works of Romania's Science and Education Congress, which gathers 4,500 delegates and invited guests, started in Bucharest on November 28 in the morning.

During the two-day congress proceedings, reports on the fulfillment of the scientific research plan over 1981-1985 and, respectively, the activity carried on the education and science over the interval, the specific tasks incumbent on research and education units under the Thirteenth RCP Congress resolutions will be debated. The participants will examine and adopt the scientific research, technological development and introduction of technological progress programme over 1986-1990, as well as a programme for the work for supply, the development of education and improvement of personnel training over the next five years.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, addressed the r,500 participants in the Congress of Science and Education in Romania, on Thursday [28 November] morning.

'Highly Significant Event'

AU281756 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1715 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/11/1985 -- As we have announced, a science and education congress started in Bucharest on Thursday [28 November] morning in the presence of President Nicolae Ceausescu gathering 4,500 delegates and invited guests.

The opening speech was made by academician Elena Ceausescu, DSC, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, who chaired the first session of the congress proceedings.

Present were also heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Romania, members of the diplomatic corps, foreign press correspondents.

The forum gathered in Bucharest -- held now for the first time as a congress of science and education -- is a highly significant event in the sociopolitical and cultural-scientific life of the country. It surveys the results scored in science and education as fields of activity related to one another and is to set priority tasks and main directions of action in the respective sectors to intensify scientific and technological research and apply technical progress to all domains, as well as measures to steadily improve education, the vocational, technical, and educational units from The congress actually debates reports on the fulfillment of the scientific research plan for 1981-1985 and on the activity carried out over the same interval in the field of education and instruction, as well as on the political and educational units from the resolution of the Thirteenth RCP Congress. The participants are to debate and approve the programme of scientific research, technological development and introduction of technical progress for 1986-1990 and a programme for the regarding ensurance of workforce, the development of education and cadre training improvement in the next five years.

During the first plenary session President Nicolae Ceausescu delivered an extensive speech followed with keen interest by delegates and invited guests.

Mrs Ceausescu Addresses Forum

AU290845 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2053 GMT 28 Nov 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/11/1985 -- In her opening address to the Science and Education Congress Mme Elena Ceausescu said that as part of their concerns for the improvement of management in all areas of activity and the development of revolutionary worker democracy the RCP and the Romanian state considered as necessary the merging of the two bodies of science and education and the setting up of a single body of democratic management -- the National Council of Science and Education of the Socialist Republic of Romania. This measure, the speaker went on, will provide for a better and permanent cooperation between science and education to make progress in science and technology and to more rapidly apply the latest gains of science, of human knowledge in general to production and education.

Concluding her address Mme Elena Ceausescu said: Under the current international circumstances, when the policy of arming poses ever greater dangers to the peoples' peace and life, when most of the latest achievements in modern science and technology are used to develop ever more sophisticated weapons of mass destruction let us do so that the congress proceedings may powerfully assert the will of the people working in research and education to steadfastly implement, alongside our entire people, the peace and disarmament policy and initiatives promoted by our party and state, by the party general secretary and Romania's president.

Appeal Made to Scientists

AU301712 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1615 GMT 30 Nov 85

["Appeal to Scientists, Men of Letters and Educators the World Over, for Collaboration, Disarmament, and Peace" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 30/11/1985 -- The Congress of Science and Education, held in Bucharest on November 28 and 29, made a solemn appeal to scientists, men of letters and educators everywhere to join their efforts and strengthen collaboration, defend peace.

We call on scientists, researchers, intellectuals everywhere to concert our efforts and cooperate ever more closely regardless of political, philosophical or religious beliefs, for the safeguarding of peace, of life against the tendencies of militarizing science today, for science to serve only its humanist vocation, the appeal reads.

The servants of science, culture and education everywhere are called upon to take action now, before it is too late, to use all their force of persuasion and argumentation to make governments, parliaments, politicians completely renounce the threat and use of force in international relations, and ensure that disputes, conflicts -- existing or potential -- all problems are solved only pacifically, by way of negotiations.

The appeal calls attention to the anachronism of the existing and even aggravating state of underdevelopment that some two thirds of the globe's population is in as well as to the pressing character of other global problems and considers that is the noble mission of scientists everywhere to take action for all peoples to benefit amply from the wonderful achievements of science and technology that should really become assets of the whole mankind.

We most strongly back the proposal of the president of Romania for a passage to the reduction of military spending and the chanelling of the funds thus saved -- or of at least part of them -- to the settlement of pressing economic and social problems on which the very future of mankind depends, the appeal further reads, calling on scientists, cultural and educational workers everywhere to have their will, arguments and solutions be heard at the United Nations organization, at all the international negotiating bodies -- in New York and in Stockholm, in Geneva as well as in Vienna -- wherever and whenever the problems of building a world without wars, a better and more just world are discussed. The "Scientists and Peace" Romanian National Committee, will intensify its cooperation with kindred organisations, with other fora of sceintists everywhere, with all progressive forces around the world that work for the cause of world peace and security, the appeal concludes.

Forum Concludes 29 Nov

AU291859 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 29/11/1985 -- The proceedings of Romania's Science and Education Congress concluded in Bucharest on Friday, November 29.

President Nicolae Ceausescu's speech, delivered before the 4,500 delegates and invited guests yesterday, was adopted as a programme of work in science and education.

The congress approved the nominations for the chairman of the National Council for Science and Education of Romania and the members of the newly formed body. Academician Elena Ceausescu, D. Sc., member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister of Romania, was unanimously elected chairman of the Council for Science and Education.

The Romanian science and education forum also adopted the reports and programmes debated during its two-day proceedings.

Also adopted was the resolution of the congress and the appeal to scientists, men of letters and teaching staff throughout the world for collaboration, disarmament and peace.

At the end of the proceedings Academician Elena Ceausescu, D. Sc., made a speech.

MESSAGE SENT MARKING ALBANIAN NATIONAL DAY

AU291210 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Nov 85 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and to Comrade Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

On the 41st anniversary of Albania's liberation and the victory of the people's revolution, on behalf of the Romanian people, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and on our own behalf we convey sincere greetings to you and to the Albanian people. We convey best wishes for happiness and prosperity.

We express our belief that the traditional Romanian-Albanian relations of friendship and cooperation will continue to develop and expand further, in the interests of our peoples and countries and in the interest of peace and understanding throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania and Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania

SCINTEIA Notes Anniversary

AU291707 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Nov 85 p 5

[Text] On 29 November Albania celebrates the 41st anniversary of its liberation from fascist domination and of the victory of the people's revolution. The Albanian patriots, led by the Communists, rose heroically against foreign occupation and fascism, and the complete liberation of the country crowned the long struggle waged against exploitation and for independence, liberty, and the right to autonomy.

The review of the road travelled during the past 40 years highlights the achievements attained in building a new life. Under the leadership of the Albanian Workers Party feudal and capitalist exploitation have been eliminated and the entire country has witnessed a process of important revitalizing changes. The creation and development of national industry based on the capitalization of the country's natural resources was a significant success.

Agricultural development based on irrigation, mechanization, and chemicalization created the conditions for building light industry and foodstuff enterprises. Average industrial capacity increased about six-fold during the past twenty years. All these things enabled Albania to become a country with an agrarian-industrial type economy. The implementation of the party program of further developing production forces result resulted in the creation of new industrial and agricultural objectives and the general development of the national economy and, on this basis, the raising of the people's standard of living.

The Romanian people follow with feelings of friendship the achievements registered by the Albanian people in building socialism. Relations of friendship and cooperation between the Romanian and Albanian peoples were established in the historical past. These relations have developed during the years of people's power and are based on the principles of respect for national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, noninterference in domestic affairs, and mutual advantage. Economic cooperation has been showing an upward course. The volume of the exchange of material assets was doubled during the previous 5-year plan period and is increasing significantly today.

Undoubtedly, the development of Romanian-Albanian cooperation is in the interests of the two peoples and of strengthening their friendship, and the cause of socialism, peace and cooperation throughout the world.